Y7.1:H55/6

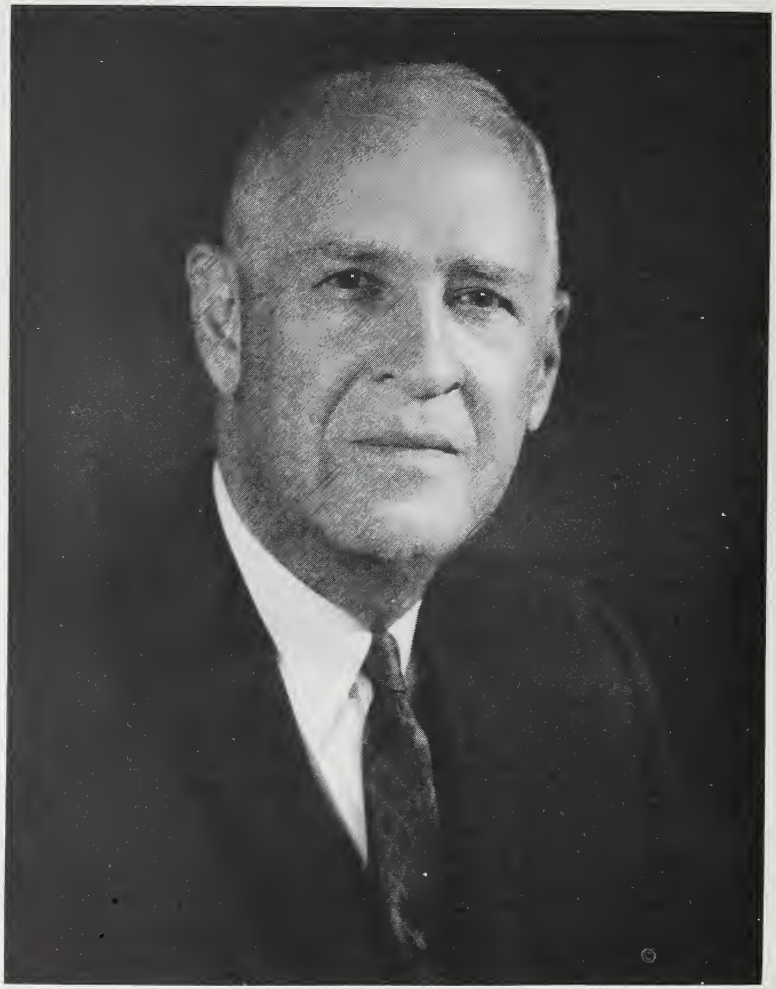
UNIV. OF FLA. LIB. ★ DOCUMENTS DEPT
DEC 2 1985
★ U.S. DEPOSITORY ★

Lister Hill

LATE A SENATOR FROM ALABAMA

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES AND TRIBUTES

IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES



Where there is no vision, the people perish, but he that keepeth the law, happy is he. Proverbs 29:18

99TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 99–14

Memorial Addresses

AND

Other Tributes

IN THE

Congress of the United States

ON THE

LIFE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF

Lister Hill

Ninety-ninth Congress

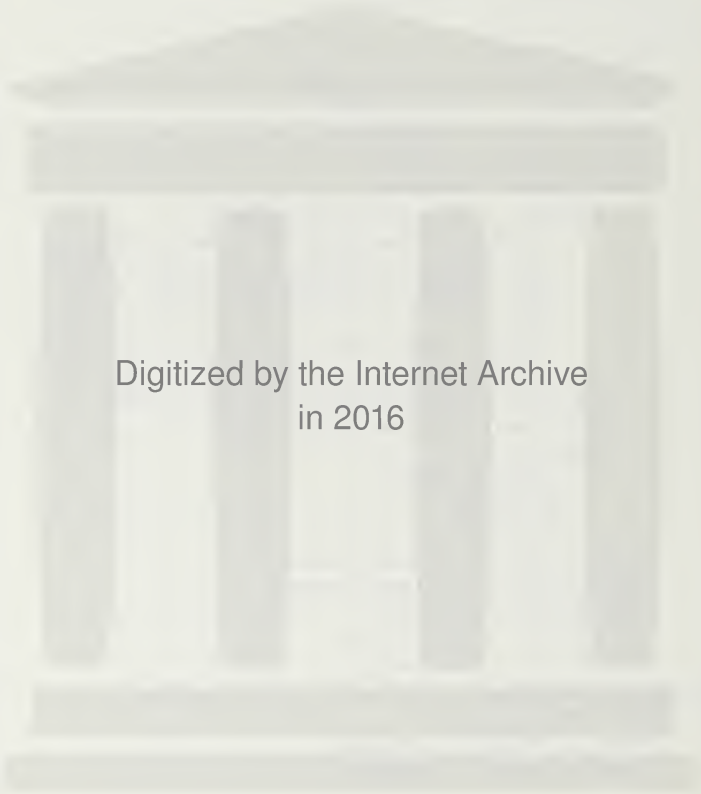
First Session

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1985

Compiled under the direction
of the
Joint Committee on Printing

Contents

	Page
Biography	v
Appendixes:	
Dedication of a bust honoring former Senator Lister Hill	43
Newspaper tributes to Lister Hill	37
Proceedings in the Senate	1
Tributes by Senators:	
Burdick, Quentin N., of North Dakota	24
Byrd, Robert C., of West Virginia	25
Denton, Jeremiah, of Alabama	21
Hatfield, Mark O., of Oregon	16
Heflin, Howell, of Alabama	1
Articles by:	
J.Y. Smith, "Senator Lister Hill, Alabama Advocate of NIH, Dies"	8
Peggy Sanford, "Lister Hill, 'Mr. Health', Dead at 89"	4
Peter Kerr, "Lister Hill, Longtime Senator From Alabama"	9
Editorial from the Birmingham News, Dec. 23, 1984	7
Letter from S. Richardson Hill, Jr., M.D	13
Statements by:	
Armistead I. Selden	12
Bill Nichols	12
Tom Bevill	11
Hollings, Ernest F., of South Carolina	24
Kennedy, Edward M., of Massachusetts	19
Long, Russell B., of Louisiana	21
Pell, Claiborne, of Rhode Island	15
Stennis, John C., of Mississippi	15
Proceedings in the House	29
Tributes by Representatives:	
Dickinson, William L., of Alabama	31
Shelby, Richard C., of Alabama	29


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/memorialaddresse00wash_1

Biography

Joseph Lister Hill, was born in Montgomery, AL, December 29, 1894; attended the public schools; graduated from Starke University School, Montgomery, AL, 1911; University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, A.B., 1914, and from its law department, LL.B., 1915; took special law courses at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1915; Columbia University, New York City, LL.B., 1916; was admitted to the Alabama Bar, 1916 and commenced practice in Montgomery, AL; president, Montgomery Board of Education 1917–1922; served in the Army with the Seventeenth and Seventy-first U.S. Infantry Regiments during the First World War, 1917–1919; delegate to Democratic National Conventions, 1924, 1940, 1948, and 1952; elected as a Democrat to the Sixty-eighth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John R. Tyson; reelected to the Sixty-ninth and to the six succeeding Congresses and served from August 14, 1923, to January 11, 1938, when he resigned, having been appointed to the U.S. Senate on January 10, 1938; was subsequently elected on April 26, 1938, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignations of Hugo L. Black and Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves for the term ending January 3, 1939; reelected in 1938, 1944, 1950, 1956, and again in 1962 for the term ending January 3, 1969; was not a candidate for reelection to the U.S. Senate in 1968; chairman, National Committee on Biological Research; was a resident of Montgomery, AL, until his death there on December 20, 1984; interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Montgomery, AL.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

FOR

LISTER HILL

Proceedings in the Senate

WEDNESDAY, *February 6, 1985.*

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, on December 20, 1984, just 9 days short of his 90th birthday, death came to one of this Nation's finest public servants. I am speaking of former U.S. Senator LISTER HILL of Alabama, who served in Congress for more than 45 years, 32 of them in this august Chamber.

Although I would be remiss in my responsibility to the people of Alabama if I did not speak in high praise of Senator HILL here on the floor of the Senate, I should like to say that LISTER HILL needs no eulogy from me or any other person. He has written his own history and written it indelibly with a brilliant record of legislative accomplishments which have seldom been surpassed or equalled in the history of our Nation. Many of the great legislative landmarks of our time owe their enactment to the commitment and genius of LISTER HILL.

Senator HILL was born in Montgomery, AL. His father and his family before him were pioneers in Alabama and his family is among Alabama's most distinguished families. Lister Hill's great grandfather, Rev. William W. Hill, and his grandfather, Rev. L.L. Hill, were methodist preachers. His father, Dr. Luther Leonidas Hill, was one the South's foremost surgeons and the first American surgeon to accomplish a successful suture of the heart. Senator Hill's mother was Miss Lilly Lyons, daughter of Mr. Lyons of Mobile, a Confederate veteran who fought under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson.

Mr. President, Senator HILL was indeed a southern gentleman in the truest sense of the term. He was proud of the South and its many fine traditions. Yet, Senator HILL was never a purely parochial Senator. He was a Senator of the

United States as his brilliant record of Congress clearly reveals.

Motivated by an inherent sense of noblesse oblige, Senator HILL recognized and embraced the responsibilities of public service from the first day he went to Congress in 1923 at age 27 until his retirement in 1969. For more than 4½ decades, LISTER HILL's single goal was a better life for all people and throughout his entire career he worked that the blessings of America might be shared by all the people.

Here in the Senate, LISTER HILL stood tall—a giant among giants. His record of accomplishments is awesome. They are massive in number and impressive in scope and substance.

Time does not permit me to chronicle the many outstanding achievements of this gifted legislator. The record will show, however, that Senator HILL was the master architect and builder of numerous legislative landmarks. Senator HILL fought wholeheartedly to advance educational opportunities, to benefit the causes of our veterans, to promote more and better agriculture, and to ensure the working man and woman decent hours and fair wages under decent working conditions. Moreover, LISTER HILL was always a defender of the ideals and principles upon which our country was founded. His long services on the military committees of both Houses of Congress made him a recognized expert on the military and the security of our Nation.

Mr. President, one of Senator HILL's outstanding accomplishments was his leadership in the vital breakthroughs for the economic and industrial development of the South and Alabama. It was his amendment to the Transportation Act of 1940 which led to the removal of discriminatory freight rates found to be unfair to the South. I think that historians and economists will all agree that the greatest single factor in the tremendous industrial growth which we have witnessed in the South and in Alabama since World War II is the equalization of freight rates.

High on my list of Senator HILL's accomplishments is his outstanding work in water resource development. He authored the legislation for the comprehensive development of the Coosa-Alabama Waterway and coauthored the legislation which led to the construction of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Just a few days ago the first barge tow traversed the

Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, and I sorely regret that Senator HILL did not live to see the results of his efforts to make this mighty water highway a reality.

Most important, Senator HILL was coauthor with Senator George Norris of Nebraska of the bill which created the Tennessee Valley Authority. Additionally, it was his skill and perseverance that protected this mighty engine for democracy from ceaseless political and propaganda attacks by enemies of TVA. The record will show that it was LISTER HILL of Alabama who searched out and, in a speech on this very floor, exposed the secret Dixon-Yates scheme, a plan concocted by anti-TVA groups to dismember the agency. Parenthetically, I might add, in the decision striking down the Dixon-Yates scheme, the U.S. Supreme Court acknowledged Senator HILL's Senate speech exposing the illegal conflict-of-interest features of the arrangement.

Prior to America's entry into World War II, Senator HILL, foreseeing the vital importance of aluminum in wartime, urged the Reynolds Metals Co. to produce this strategic metal which was produced at that time by only one other company in the United States. Through the steadfast efforts of Senator HILL, the Reynolds organization obtained a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and began to produce aluminum at Muscle Shoals, AL, and out of gratitude to Senator HILL for his vision and efforts, the Reynolds Co., named its plant and community site Lister Hill. This particular industry has produced aluminum for our national defense and domestic use, and since its inception has brought thousands of jobs, millions upon millions of dollars in payrolls, and huge business investments into Alabama and throughout the Nation.

Yet, for all his outstanding contributions in so many vital areas, Senator HILL's particular charge was his work in the fields of health and medical research. He devoted his entire service in the Congress to helping fashion the tools and lay the foundations for the medical research, hospitals, and training and educational facilities which have led to the great strides that science, medicine, and public health have taken.

Of the many outstanding health programs which bear LISTER HILL's name, perhaps the one with the most importance is the Hospital and Health Center Construction Act, popularly known as the Hill-Burton Act. More than 10,000 general hos-

pitals, tuberculosis sanatoriums, crippled children's clinics, diagnostic and training centers, and other medical facilities have been built throughout our Nation under the program.

The Hill-Burton Act is, of course, only one of many, many programs that Senator HILL initiated or gave powerful impetus to in the fields of health and medicine. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find anyone in our history who has done so much for the health of his fellow man as LISTER HILL. Millions of Americans live better and longer because of LISTER HILL, because of his total commitment to their well-being.

Alabama has given her share of great men and women to our Nation in the fields of education, public health, the arts and sciences, industry, agriculture, and our national defense. Their contributions are milestones in the march of progress. Upon Alabama's horizon of greatness, however, there is no brighter luminary than LISTER HILL, the pure personification of a public servant. The betterment of his fellow man was his platform, his creed, and his record.

I am glad that Alabama can claim LISTER HILL for her own. When I think of the exemplary and brilliant record of this extraordinary man, I am especially proud to be an Alabamian.

Mr. President, Senator HILL is survived by his widow, the former Henrietta Fontaine McCormick, and by a son and a daughter, all of Montgomery. On behalf of the people of Alabama, I extend my deepest sympathy to the family of Senator HILL.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that several articles concerning Senator HILL's life and work be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Birmingham News, Dec. 21, 1984]

LISTER HILL, "MR. HEALTH", DEAD AT 89

(By Peggy Sanford)

LISTER HILL, who represented Alabama in the U.S. House and Senate for 46 years, championing the cause of health care nationwide, died Thursday at Jackson Hospital in Montgomery. He was 89.

He was admitted to the hospital Wednesday with pneumonia, said his daughter, Henrietta Hill Hubbard of Montgomery. HILL would have celebrated his 90th birthday December 29.

"Alabama has lost one of the greatest men who ever served in the U.S. Senate," Gov. George Wallace said Thursday night.

"He was a longtime personal and political friend," said Wallace, who supported HILL in his successful Senate reelection campaign in 1962.

Wallace praised HILL for the Hill-Burton Act, which he said "provided much needed hospitals throughout the country."

HILL, who became known as "the statesman of health" and was often called "Mr. Health" by his colleagues in Congress, retired to his Montgomery home in 1968 after 31 years in the U.S. Senate.

He began his congressional career in 1923 in the U.S. House of Representatives at the age of 28. He served for 15 years in the House, leaving in 1938 when he was appointed to fill the Senate seat vacated by the appointment of Hugo Black to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Hill-Burton Act that provided Federal funds for construction and renovation of medical facilities, particularly in lower-income areas, is the Senator's most well-known achievement, although he also sponsored legislation such as the act creating the Tennessee Valley Authority.

With Federal funds from the Hill-Burton Act, 9,200 medical facilities have been built in the United States since 1947, including all but two of Alabama's 67 county hospitals.

"Our strength as a country depends on the health of the people," HILL said in a 1978 interview. "I'll tell you, we ought to do all we can do to have a healthy people."

There's little question HILL did all he could do toward that end.

Along with the Hill-Burton Act that allowed for health facilities in many areas that could not have attained them without Federal help, HILL also sponsored the original bill to establish the National Institutes of Health, which launched a massive federally sponsored health research program.

He supported training of health workers for the country through bills such as the omnibus Health Act of 1956, the Health Professions Education Assistance Act of 1963 and the Nurse Training Act of 1964.

HILL was the son of Dr. Luther Leonidas Hill, reputedly the first surgeon to perform sutures on the human heart.

Mrs. Hubbard said the operation was performed on a kitchen table, by the light of a kerosene lamp, as Dr. Hill successfully treated a stab wound to a teenage boy.

HILL was named for Lord Joseph Lister, under whom his father had studied medicine in London, Mrs. Hubbard said.

Mrs. Hubbard said her father "knew particularly that the South didn't have the money that other parts of the country had, so it didn't have the doctors and the facilities.

"He was always interested in humanity and in trying to help people, and he was interested in medicine because of his father," she said. "That's why he did what he did with Hill-Burton."

Dr. Joseph Volker, former president of the University of Alabama at Birmingham, said HILL "had a great understanding for the practice of medicine," and, therefore, was able to address all aspects, from health care to research to education in his legislation. LISTER HILL, probably as much or more than anyone else, was a great stimulus for (medical) research."

Medical fellowships and scholarships came into being because HILL knew 8 to 10 years of training would be needed to produce researchers who would be able to study, understand, and find cures for disease, Volker said.

Aside from his influence on improving health and medicine in the United States, HILL's sponsorship of the TVA Act also helped improve living standards throughout much of the Tennessee Valley.

The TVA Act originally was known as the Norris-Hill Act, said U.S. Senator Howell Heflin of Tuscumbia.

One of HILL's last public appearances was in Colbert County during TVA's 50th anniversary celebration in 1983, Heflin said. After receiving a standing ovation, HILL delighted the audience by saying he looked forward to attending TVA's 100th anniversary celebration.

"His accomplishments for America and Alabama are just numerous," Heflin said. "I consider him to be one of the great stalwarts of the U.S. Senate in the 20th century."

Heflin said HILL was responsible both for Reynolds Aluminum establishing a plant near Sheffield, and for the company becoming involved in aluminum production in the first place. The plant is located in Lister Hill, AL.

HILL talked Richard Reynolds, Sr., into going into aluminum production just before the United States entered World War II because President Franklin D. Roosevelt said aluminum was needed for aircraft production, Heflin said.

Bob Jones, a retired Congressman from Scottsboro, said of HILL, "No public figure has contributed to the State of Alabama and the Republic as he did."

Jones, who was chairman of the Public Works Committee in the U.S. House, said he worked with HILL in getting many budgets passed in Congress. "TVA always had to be nursed and kept," Jones said.

"He was a political artist, an intellectual genius, and a perfect gentleman," Jones said.

Aubrey J. Wagner, Chairman of the TVA board from 1962–78, said he worked closely with HILL on getting funding for the agency. Wagner said he remembered that in 1954, HILL got $1 million put back in the Senate's TVA budget for resource development. "That saved TVA," Warner said.

A graveside service with military honor guard will be Saturday at Greenwood Cemetery in Montgomery, Leak Memory Chapel directing.

HILL also was an Army captain in World War I.

Survivors other than Mrs. Hubbard include his wife, Henrietta; a son L. Lister Hill, Montgomery; a brother, Luther Lyons Hill, Des Moines, Iowa; and two sisters, Amelie Hill Laslie, his twin, and Lillion Hill Rucker, both of Montgomery.

The family requests memorials be made to the UAB Medical Center.

[From the Birmingham News, Dec. 23, 1984]

Senator Lister Hill

A giant has passed from among us. U.S. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, who represented this State almost half a century in Washington, died last week.

The bare outline of Senator Hill's career suggests the dimensions of his life: First president of the student body at the University of Alabama; Army captain in World War I; elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1923 at age 28; elected Senator in 1938 to assume the mantle of Hugo Black and a Member of the Senate for 31 years before retiring to private life in 1968.

What he achieved along that way, especially in terms of improving health care available to all Americans, is even more significant, however. Although recognized as a vigorous New Deal legislator who worked tirelessly for projects of such significance to Alabama as the Tennessee Valley Authority, Senator Hill made his most significant and lasting contributions in the field of health care.

Himself the son of a surgeon (and named for English physician Joseph Lister, the founder of antiseptic surgery, with whom his father studied), Senator Hill brought a personal compassion and sensitivity to health matters that, combined with his skillful politics and intellectual power, resulted in some of the most significant legislation—not merely health legislation, but legislation of any sort—in the Nation's history.

Through the Hill-Burton Act, some 9,200 medical facilities have been built in the U.S. since 1947 (including all but two of Alabama's 67 county hospitals). This landmark law has brought modern health care to literally millions of Americans, not only lengthening lives but making those lives more healthy, happy, and productive. In any culture history of the Nation, the achievement of this piece of legislation must rank as one of the most significant advances in the life of the average citizen.

Yet Senator Hill recognized fully that medicine is more than brick and mortar. Through his sponsorship of research and training in legislation that established the National Institutes of Health and provided training for doctors and nurses, he sought to nurture the soul as well the body of health care.

Even beyond all this, however, there was an added facet to Senator Hill and his career that merits admiration.

He was a gentleman. In the best and highest meaning of that often abused term, Senator Hill brought to his life a personal modesty, high ethical standard, and courtly manner that, sad to say, are difficult to find today in Washington or Alabama for that matter.

In that sense, as much as for his specific achievements, great as they were, Senator Hill was truly a giant among us. His passing is to be mourned, but the example he set, happily, will always remain with us.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 22, 1984]

Senator Lister Hill, Alabama Advocate of NIH, Dies

(By J.Y. Smith)

Former Senator Lister Hill, 89, a courtly and patrician Alabama Democrat who devoted himself to health and education for the common man during the 45 years he served on Capitol Hill, died of pneumonia December 20 at Jackson Hospital in Montgomery, AL.

Senator Hill, a child of privilege, a lawyer by training, and a politician by profession, took his seat in the U.S. House of Representatives on Aug. 14, 1923, after a special election. He was appointed to the U.S. Senate on Jan. 19, 1938, to fill the unexpired term of Hugo Black, who had been appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court. When Senator Hill retired on Jan. 3, 1969, having declined to seek reelection, he had served in Congress longer than any other Alabamian.

A supporter of the New Deal of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Senator Hill was a sponsor of some of the major programs of the 1930's and 1940's, including the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Rural Housing Act, the Rural Telephone Act and the GI bill of rights for veterans of World War II, and the Korean conflict.

But he was best known for his unflagging support for health and education. He was the "father" of the National Institutes of Health. He was a sponsor of the Hill-Burton Act of 1946, under which more than 9,200 medical facilities have been built with Federal assistance, many of them in poor and rural areas. He supported the Medicare and Medicaid Programs and Social Security.

In 1958, the first bill providing Federal aid to education passed Congress. The chief credit was given to the Alabama Senator, who had championed such legislation since his days in the House.

Such effectiveness was not a matter of accident. Principal sources of Senator Hill's power were his committee assignments and the workings of the seniority system. In 1955, he became chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, with responsibility for health and education bills. He also chaired the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee that handled the budget for the old Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. He was thus in a position both to initiate and guide legislation and to see that it was funded.

Apart from the power that these positions gave him, Senator Hill was a quintessential "man of the Senate." He was respected not only for his seriousness of purpose, but also for his warmth and charm. Like many of his contemporaries from the South, politics was the work of his life, not something to adorn the end of a career. He worked at his profession and garnered the power that came with his long service.

He was a progressive from a part of the country where politics were deeply divided between "the interests"—the banks and railroads and big business in general—and the populist movement that attracted many farmers and tradesmen who looked to Government for assistance.

Progressive though he was, he was a man of his time and place on racial questions. He opposed the great civil rights acts of the 1950's and 1960's. "I

had to do that to get elected," the Senator said in an interview in 1977. "We all did."

In a tribute, Gov. George C. Wallace, who managed Senator HILL's election campaign in 1962, said, "Alabama has lost one of the greatest men who ever sat in the U.S. Senate."

LISTER HILL was born into a numerous and prosperous family on Dec. 29, 1894, at Montgomery. His father was Dr. Luther Leonidas Hill, a physician and surgeon who had studied in England with Joseph Lister who introduced antiseptic surgery.

The future Senator was named after his father's teacher. Dr. Hill also wanted his son to follow his footsteps into medicine. He turned instead to law. He proved a brilliant student, graduating from the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa in 1914 with a Phi Beta Kappa key. He earned a law degree at Alabama in 1915 and also studied law at the University of Michigan and Columbia University.

In 1916, he opened a law practice in Montgomery. During World War I, he served in the Army. From 1917 to 1922, he was president of the Montgomery Board of Education. He always attributed his interest in education to this experience.

According to one story, Senator HILL became interested in politics while at Alabama. A student government association was being formed and he decided to run for its presidency. Women's suffrage was being debated at the time. Young HILL assured his victory by taking advantage of this issue by appealing to the women students' vote.

But he credited his father with getting him to Washington. "I have always said my father elected me to Congress the first time," he said in an interview in 1958. "People voted for Dr. L.L. Hill's boy, not LISTER HILL."

Senator HILL's survivors include his wife, the former Henrietta Fontaine McCormick, and two children, Mrs. Charles Hubbard and Luther Lister Hill, all of Montgomery.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 22, 1984]

LISTER HILL, LONGTIME SENATOR FROM ALABAMA

(By Peter Kerr)

LISTER HILL, a U.S. Senator from Alabama for three decades who sponsored some of the most important health and education legislation in the years after World War II, died of pneumonia Thursday at the Jackson Hospital in Montgomery, AL. He was 89 years old.

Among the bills he directed in his 45 years in Congress were the Tennessee Valley Authority Act and the Hill-Burton Hospital Act.

His slow, persistent efforts in behalf of social legislation made Mr. HILL, as much as any legislator of his generation, a key figure in bringing modern medical care and adequate educational facilities to every region of the United States.

Senator HILL was considered a father of the National Institutes of Health, and as a sponsor of the Hill-Burton Hospital Act he helped bring hospitals to

poor and rural areas and contribute funds to build more than 9,000 medical facilities around the country.

"Alabama has lost one of the greatest men who ever sat in the U.S. Senate," said Gov. George C. Wallace, who managed Senator HILL's reelection campaign in 1962. "He was a longtime personal and political friend whom I remember from the first time I heard him speak in Elba, in 1934."

Like many of the "progressive" southern Democrats who came to Washington in the New Deal era, Senator HILL became an opponent to change as the civil rights movement swept the South in the early 1960's, and he opposed the Civil Rights Act of 1965.

The son of Dr. Luther Leonidas Hill, one of the South's foremost surgeons, LISTER HILL was born in Montgomery on Dec. 29, 1894. He was named for Sir Joseph Lister, the British medical scientist who originated antiseptic surgery.

Mr. HILL graduated from the University of Alabama with both liberal arts and law degrees and earned a law degree from Columbia University before he began practicing law in Montgomery in 1916. In World War I he served as a lieutenant in the Army infantry.

At the age of 22 he was elected president of the Montgomery Board of Education and at 28 began his first term in the House of Representatives. In 1938, he was elected to the Senate to finish the unexpired term of Hugo L. Black, who had been appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court by President Roosevelt.

FORCE BEHIND LEGISLATION

Tall and blond, Senator HILL, who spoke in a slow, distinctive drawl, came to be regarded as an ever-present and effective force behind Democratic social legislation.

In addition to his authorship of the Tennessee Valley Authority legislation in 1933, which was aimed at controlling flooding, improving navigation, and producing hydroelectric power, he helped sponsor the Rural Telephone Act, the Rural Housing Act, and the GI bill of rights for veterans of World War II and the Korean war.

He was also a major supporter of Medicare and Social Security legislation.

In 1955, Senator HILL became chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee in charge of financing what was then the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

He retired from the Senate in 1968. "I was getting a little old," he later recalled. "After all, 50 years in politics is long enough, don't you think?"

In an interview in 1977, Mr. HILL said he considered himself a progressive and was apologetic about his segregationist role. "I had to do that to get elected," he said. "We all did."

Mr. HILL is survived by his wife, Henrietta, his son, Luther Lister Hill, and his daughter, Henrietta Hubbard, all of whom live in Montgomery.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that statements from Congressman Tom Bevill and Congressman Bill Nichols, Members of the House of Representatives who served in the Congress with Senator HILL, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR LISTER HILL, BY HON. TOM BEVILL, OF ALABAMA, FEB. 4, 1985

Mr. President, I am honored to join with the Members of both bodies of Congress as we remember, with love and respect, the life and accomplishments of one of the Nation's most able legislators, former Senator LISTER HILL, of Alabama.

Senator HILL's remarkable 46-year career of public service has provided America with a legacy of health and education programs which have produced dramatic improvements for our citizens. The advances he made possible in health care and medical research have extended and improved the lives of millions of Americans. Through his many significant legislative achievements, LISTER HILL proved he was a leader of unlimited foresight. While some legislators are satisfied with looking for immediate, and often temporary, solutions to the problems facing our country, LISTER HILL was always looking to the future. He was a master of authoring legislation to solve the long-term problems of the United States.

If LISTER HILL had lived during the initial days of our Republic, he surely would have become one of the Founding Fathers of the United States of America. Had he been alive during the early 1800's, he would have been pioneering to expand the young Nation, bringing new territories into the Union and using the resources of this land to make the country strong. If he were in the House or Senate today, he surely would be working busily and quietly on programs to insure that 21st century Americans would have the finest quality of life imaginable.

Lister Hill's father, a pioneering surgeon, had a dream for his son. He hoped that LISTER would become a physician who could bring healing to thousands. Instead, LISTER became the author of legislation which has created medical research and treatment facilities across the Nation which, everyday, are bringing healing to millions. The Alabama Senator's work extended into education, as well, through his authoring of the Public Library Services Act.

One of the outgrowths of his legislative energies stands today in Alabama on the campus of the University of Alabama in Birmingham. One of his proudest achievements, the Lister Hill Library of Health Services, is providing students and physicians at this modern medical center with a storehouse of knowledge, challenges, and limitless possibilities. The medical advances to which this facility makes a significant contribution, are a direct result of the work of one of Alabama's legislative giants, JOSEPH LISTER HILL.

LISTER HILL's accomplishments did not die with their founder. Instead, the rich legacy he left for us continues to grow and to provide progress for America. We remember LISTER HILL not only for what he did, but also for what his work continues to provide us.

HON. BILL NICHOLS OF ALABAMA

Mr. Speaker, it was indeed a sad day for the State of Alabama and the United States of America, when one of its finest servants, LISTER HILL, passed away. Few men have attained the greatness that was achieved in the U.S. Congress as LISTER HILL, who will always be remembered as "Alabama's Senator."

Today, we pay tribute to this great man whom history is destined to record as one of the truly courageous Americans of all time. Senator LISTER HILL served our Nation in a time when awesome decisions needed to be made and implemented. He rose to that task with conviction and determination.

As we mourn the passing of this great leader, let us remember that ability to communicate and reach the people which was Senator HILL's special quality. While serving with distinction in the U.S. Senate with many of our Nation's greatest leaders, Senator HILL never forgot the needs of the common man. Alabama's Senator always had the time for his constituents, and tried to help them most through advanced education and the opportunity to work and succeed.

Today, let us be thankful for the memory of this great American, Senator LISTER HILL. Mrs. Nichols joins me in expressing heartfelt sympathy to members of the Lister Hill family.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, it is my understanding that Congressman Bill Dickinson will enter a statement in the Record in the House of Representatives, I also ask unanimous consent that a statement from Hon. Armistead I. Selden, former Ambassador to New Zealand, who served in the House of Representatives while Senator HILL was in the Senate, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REMARKS BY HON. ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN

I am grateful to my good friend, Senator Heflin, for including in his remarks a brief statement of mine about my friend and former colleague LISTER HILL.

My father and LISTER HILL were lifelong friends and our families had been close for several generations. Consequently, I have admired and respected LISTER since I was a child. At my father's invitation, LISTER spoke at the high school in my hometown of Greensboro, AL, shortly after his election to the U.S. Senate, and he visited in our home on this and many other occasions. Little did I dream at the time that I would have the privilege of serving for 16 years in the Congress as a colleague of Senator HILL.

His legislative accomplishments are legion, and I'm reminded of them wherever I turn. In my old Congressional District, LISTER and I dedicated a Hill-Burton hospital in almost every county seat, and I never pass through and see those hospitals without remembering the specific occasion. If LISTER HILL had done nothing but coauthor the legislation that made possible the construction of thousands of badly needed Hill-Burton hospitals, he would be long remem-

bered as America's statesman of health. But this legislation is only 1 of some 60 major pieces of health legislation introduced and guided through the Senate by LISTER HILL.

In recent years I have had treatment at the National Institutes of Health, and I never go there without thinking of LISTER. It was legislation introduced by him that created this institution in 1948 and every piece of NIH legislation from that date until his retirement in 1969 was sponsored by Senator HILL. The work that has been done and will be done at the National Institutes of Health is a monument to LISTER HILL's concern for the health of the American people and his foresight in doing something about it. Indeed, the research conducted there has produced improvements in health care which affect countless people who live far beyond our shores.

When I came to Congress in January 1953, no one outside my immediate family was more delighted than LISTER HILL. During the 16 years we served as colleagues, he in the Senate and I in the House, I had no closer friend and confidant. We worked together on many projects that benefited my district and our State, and he was always extremely cooperative and helpful. Occasionally we voted differently on an issue but never once did he ever question my reasons or my judgment. He was truly a gentleman with whom it was a great privilege to serve.

When he finally decided to retire from the Senate, he called me to his office, told me of his decision, and urged me to seek the seat he planned to give up. This I did, with his endorsement and support, but unsuccessfully.

Future generations will look back on LISTER HILL's service in the Congress with both gratitude and admiration. He was truly a great Alabamian and a great American. His death was not only a loss to his family and friends but to literally tens of millions who have benefited from his long service in the U.S. Congress.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that a letter from Dr. S. Richardson Hill, Jr., M.D., president of the University of Alabama in Birmingham, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA,
BIRMINGHAM, AL,
February 5, 1985.

Hon. HOWELL HEFLIN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: It is with a sense of deep pride and pleasure that the University of Alabama at Birmingham joins in the recognition of the great accomplishments of Alabama's late beloved Senator LISTER HILL.

Those of us who have been at UAB since its early days have good cause to remember those accomplishments; daily we may see how UAB's Medical Center took shape and prospered because of Senator HILL's pervasive interest in the health and well-being of mankind. We are a tangible expression of the

fruits of his work and, indeed, are representative of what it was possible to accomplish as a result of one man's interest in the humanistic problems of society.

Senator HILL's legislation was responsible for the construction of hospital and other health-related buildings, for aid to medical and dental schools, for organization of an international health research program, erection of centers for treatment of mental illness and mental retardation, training programs for nurses and paramedical personnel, regional centers for treatment of heart disease, cancer and stroke, as well as other important health measures.

The Hill-Burton Act, which initiated the concept of local-State-Federal cost-sharing of hospital facilities, transformed the character of health care of the United States. It began a spectacular renaissance of health facilities in Alabama and throughout the United States.

The legislation had an immeasurable impact upon this university. Not only were a number of our buildings constructed through Hill-Burton funds, but many of our health and education programs were initiated or aided by subsequent Hill-inspired legislation. These programs, along with our internationally respected research activities, have enabled UAB to recruit superbly qualified faculty members.

The establishment of the National Institutes of Health began a long and successful sponsorship of legislation that supported investigations not only in the NIH laboratories but in medical centers throughout the land. It is impossible to estimate the number of lives that have been saved, prolonged, and made more confortable because of diagnostic and therapeutic technology developed with this support. As a result of Senator HILL's efforts on behalf of NIH and its programs, millions of Americans—young and old, wealthy and impoverished—have benefited.

The magnitude of his work was appropriately recognized by UAB in 1971 when its new medical center library building was named the Lister Hill Library of the Health Sciences. Among the extensive library holdings are housed much of his memorabilia and an original sculpture and painting of Senator HILL. In view of his consuming interest in the transfer of biomedical information as well as all matters relating to health, this tribute is particularly fitting—a dynamic monument situated in the midst of an important medical center, in the Senator's own home State.

The words of Josiah Gilbert Holland express very well the nature and special qualities of this Nation's foremost patron of health and education:

> God give us men—A time like this demands
> Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands—
> Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
> Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
> Men who possess opinions and a will,
> Men who have honor, men who will not lie,
> Men who can stand before the demagogue
> And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking:
> Tall men, sun crowned men, who live above the fog
> In public duty and in private thinking.

Such a man was LISTER HILL of Alabama.

Sincerely,

S. RICHARDSON HILL, JR., M.D.,
President.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I am honored to participate in this tribute to my late colleague, LISTER HILL of Alabama. I had the privilege—and it was a privilege indeed—to serve for 8 years with LISTER HILL as a Member of this body. I had the additional privilege of serving as a member of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which LISTER HILL chaired for the entire period we served together in the Senate, and which he chaired for another 8 years before I arrived.

When LISTER HILL retired from the Senate, I called him one of the most respected, one of the most compassionate, and one of the most understanding Members of this body. Time has not diminished or tarnished those words. They ring just as true today as when I said them almost 16 years ago.

I said in 1968 that there would be a vacuum in the Senate when LISTER HILL departed. But the void left by his retirement was even greater than I had anticipated. For I do not believe that there has ever been a U.S. Senator who did more for the Health and Education of our young people than LISTER HILL did. It was his leadership as chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee that enabled us to enact the landmark legislation in both of those areas.

LISTER HILL was, as I said when he retired, my respected friend—my revered and valued friend. I mourn his passing, but I know for sure that our country is a better place to live because of his having been here, because of his work and contributions, and because of his gentle, progressive leadership.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, Senator LISTER HILL had already been in the Senate over 10 years when I was elected in 1947, and I observed right away after coming here what a tireless worker he was. We served together until his retirement in 1969. I am grateful for many good memories of Senator HILL as a highly effective colleague and trusted friend.

I especially remember Senator HILL's contribution as a coauthor of the Hill-Burton hospital program which has contributed so much to the health and welfare of thousands of people in communities throughout the Nation. He developed the program, shepherded it through Congress, and then followed

through with a determined effort to see that the necessary Federal funds were available. The results of his work continue to make life better for many individuals.

Senator HILL was a strong supporter of medical research, and he advanced our Government's participation in medical research in a splendid fashion.

I remember Senator HILL fondly as a friendly, genial man who was popular with his colleagues and with the people of Alabama. He was dedicated to his family, and provided an excellent example for all of us who were privileged to know him and serve with him.

Senator HILL's work on behalf of his constituents and his foresight and determination to improve life for all Americans are a tribute to him as an individual and a challenge to all who will ever serve in this body.

I share in the pride his family and State feel in his accomplishments during his wonderful, productive life, and I also share in their sense of loss at his death. He will always be remembered as one who dared to make a difference.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, when future historians chronicle the development of medical research and health care in the 20th century, one public figure will stand above all the rest: Senator LISTER HILL.

It has been said that LISTER HILL, who represented his home State of Alabama in the House of Representatives for 15 years and in the Senate for 30 years, was responsible for more legislation in the broad field of health than had been enacted in the entire history of the Nation before his time. He was known on Capitol Hill as the Nation's "Statesman for Health."

His death on December 20, 1984, is mourned by his neighbors in Montgomery, his fellow citizens in Alabama, and by all Americans who recognize his contributions to the Nation's health. His colleagues in the U.S. Senate—especially those whose memories go back to 1968 when he retired—remain in awe of his accomplishments. There is scarcely a piece of health-related legislation for a period of almost 50 years that does not bear his imprint.

Born in Montgomery, AL, in 1894, much of LISTER HILL's interest in health care stemmed from his admiration of his father, Dr. Luther Leonidas Hill, reputedly the first surgeon to perform sutures on the human heart. After graduating from

the University of Alabama with a Phi Beta Kappa key, young LISTER HILL pursued a degree in law and subsequently opened a law practice in Montgomery. At the age of 28 he entered the U.S. House of Representatives, later moving to the Senate in 1938, where he served until his retirement in 1968.

Among the major programs sponsored by LISTER HILL were the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Rural Housing Act, the Rural Telephone Act, and the GI bill of rights. The fields of health and education, however, were his special province. He used his influence as chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and as chairman of the powerful Subcommittee on Appropriations to write into law and fund legislation which advanced the cause of health and education. He was a friend of Federal aid to education, as may be seen from his championing the building of public libraries under the Library Services and Construction Act, and his sponsorship of legislation that came to be known as the Hill-Elliott Act, which resulted in the construction of classrooms and language laboratories.

Of the many health programs LISTER HILL had been associated with, one with profound effect on the Nation was the Hospital and Health Center Construction Act of 1946. He was the chief architect of this legislation and it came to be widely known as the Hill-Burton program. By the time of Senator HILL's retirement, that one law had resulted in the construction of almost 10,000 institutions: hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoriums, public health centers, nursing homes, schools for nurses, clinics for disabled children, rehabilitation facilities, diagnostic and treatment centers, and other medically related facilities. More than 404,000 inpatient beds had been added to hospitals and nursing homes under the program.

Also in the area of health, Senator HILL was a prime mover in creating the Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Act, the Regional Medical Programs Act, the Hill-Harris Act of 1963 that authorized financial assistance to construct a comprehensive network of facilities for the mentally retarded and mentally ill, and he was a strong supporter of the Medicare and Medicaid Programs and Social Security.

If any single Federal institution can be singled out as the primary beneficiary of LISTER HILL's contributions, that institution is the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, MD.

During his period in the Senate, he was closely involved with, and frequently the sponsor of, almost all substantive legislation affecting the NIH. He acquired over the years a sophisticated understanding of the processes of biomedical research, recognizing that medical research should follow the opportunities presented by evolving basic science and not be subject to every transient enthusiasm on the part of the Congress or the public. However, he never lost sight of the ultimate purpose of society's investment in the NIH. He wrote:

> The development of a solid foundation of fundamental knowledge concerning the biological processes is an essential condition for the breakthroughs from which significant victories in major disease areas will flow.

Through Senator HILL's persuasiveness with colleagues and adroitness in threading his way through the labyrinthine corridors of Capitol Hill, support and funds for biomedical research increased sixteenfold during his chairmanship of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations. LISTER HILL, said an admiring colleague:

> Is so persuasive, so charming, so quietly indispensable, and so personally self-effacing, that we want to give him everything that it is possible to give him.

Today, on the grounds of the National Institutes of Health, stands a 10-story building named in his honor: the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications. The building is a part of the National Library of Medicine, whose legislation he cosponsored with Senator John F. Kennedy in 1956. LISTER HILL was deeply concerned about the Library and its potential for advancing medical research and health care. He said:

> We must develop a communications system so that the miraculous triumphs of modern medicine can be taken from the laboratory and transmitted to all in need.

Those words, engraved in marble on the building that bears his name, epitomize LISTER HILL's concern for the health of American citizens. It was the scientific knowledge created under programs he fostered at the National Institutes of Health, taught in medical schools improved by legislation he sponsored, communicated through the biomedical library network he mandated in a 1965 act, and applied in the thousands of hospitals supported by the Hill-Burton Act that is his continuing legacy to the American people. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that we are all healthier today because of the

compassion and tenacity of this man from Alabama—LISTER HILL.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, 100 years ago a young physician from Montgomery, AL, named Luther Hill went to London to study with the world famous surgeon, Sir Joseph Lister. After a year of training and exposure to European medical giants like Pasteur and Koch, Dr. Hill returned to the States, established his practice, married, and raised a son named for his London mentor.

The public service of that son, who became Senator LISTER HILL, has contributed immensely to the quality of life for all Americans. Three Kennedy brothers—John and Robert, and myself—were all privileged to serve with LISTER HILL on the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee and to learn from him.

Above all, I will never forget Senator HILL's extraordinary sense of dedication to improving the quality of health care in America. As he once wrote in recalling the origin of that lifelong commitment:

> I was 23 years old and in good health when I began my 2 years of duty in the U.S. Army in 1917. But I recall with sadness the many young men with a high sense of patriotic duty who had to remain behind in Alabama because they did not share with me in the benefits of a healthy body.

After the war, in 1923, LISTER HILL was elected to Congress, where he served 45 years, first in the House of Representatives and then, from 1938 to 1968, in the Senate. HILL wrote that:

> As a legislator from a predominantly rural State * * * I was keenly aware of how far behind we were in providing adequate medical care to those in need. In 1928, there were some 15 million Americans living in 1,200 predominantly rural counties without any hospitals of any kind.

His desire to assure that high quality health care would be the birthright of every American provided the passion and energy behind the rich legislative legacy he left us. In the Senate, he joined—and then led—a group of activist legislators, encouraged by the New Deal and inspired by a vision of a healthy America. Even in the company of giants like Wagner and Humphrey, Murray and Dingell, HILL stood out as a man of special genius.

He served on the Labor Committee from his first days in the Senate until his retirement in 1968, and he chaired the committee for the last 14 productive years of his service. He was

the leading force on legislation advancing public health, health planning, health research, and access to health care. Laws crafted by LISTER HILL brought the benefits of improved medical care to millions of Americans. The National Institutes of Health, which today is the center of the world's most advanced biomedical research, grew primarily through Senator HILL's efforts. The National Library of Medicine, a bill sponsored by Senator HILL and my brother Jack, was one of their first achievements in the Senate. And the Hill-Burton Act—perhaps the most famous of all his laws—built hospitals across rural America that to this day are monuments to the foresight of LISTER HILL—and not just general hospitals, but mental hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoriums, public health centers, nursing homes, schools for nurses, crippled children's clinics, rehabilitation facilities, and diagnostic and treatment centers.

I served with him on the Labor Committee during his final term in the Senate. Those 6 years saw the passage of 19 major health measures which had originated in our committee. The scope of this final extraordinary burst of legislation included health education, promoted through student loan programs and construction grants for colleges and universities facilities; the disadvantaged were assisted through bills to train professionals to work with the mentally retarded and the deaf and blind; vocational rehabilitation centers and health centers for migrant workers were established; medical research and health planning were advanced through legislation to establish two new institutes at NIH, through funds for medical libraries, and through establishment of the Regional Medical Program Act and the Comprehensive Health Planning Act.

When LISTER HILL retired from the Senate, the National Center for Biomedical Communications was named for him in a joint resolution passed by both Houses and signed by President Johnson. In the words of the resolution:

> During his long and distinguished career in the Congress, Senator LISTER HILL has achieved more forward-looking legislation relating to improved health and educational opportunities for the American people than any other individual in the history of this body.

Speaking in 1960 on the 10th anniversary of the first hospital built under the Hill-Burton Act, Senator HILL said:

Since we began work on this hospital we have added 6 precious years to the average American's life, and it is estimated that 1,800,000 lives have been saved due to medical research * * *. Many of the diseases which robbed our cradles and sapped our manhood are now under control. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever and typhoid fever, malaria, smallpox, pellagra and hookworm have been almost completely conquered. Pneumonia, whose advent brought terror to many an American family only two decades ago, has lost its fatal sting. Better housing, intensive public health checkups, and a series of new drugs have caused a miraculous drop in the death rate from tuberculosis. Our infant mortality is the lowest in our history and only one mother is lost for more than 1,000 babies brought into the world.

The pride he felt in those accomplishments 25 years ago inspires us today in our effort to continue the progress he began. Our goals are the same—to advance our knowledge about disease and to expand access to health care for all citizens—and because of LISTER HILL, America is closer to them.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, LISTER HILL served this country and his native State of Alabama with honor and distinction for more than 45 years—first as a Member of the House of Representatives and then for 31 years as a Member of this body.

His passing last December at the age of 90 was a sad occasion for all of us who knew and respected him.

Senator HILL, who was the son of a leading American heart surgeon, made his mark on this country by pioneering legislation which insured Federal money for building hospitals in areas which had little or no health care.

Every time Congress tried to spend money to modernize older urban hospitals, Senator HILL successfully fought for the forgotten rural people of America and saw to it that those funds were appropriated to build new hospitals in the country.

LISTER HILL left a proud legacy. And that is that the rural people of this country now enjoy fine health care largely because of one man's undying efforts.

His devotion to their well-being will not be soon forgotten.

Mr. President, I, for one, very much miss LISTER's warm, cheerful greeting which was so typical of him.

He was a great Senator and a dear friend.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. President, I would like to take this time to remember one of Alabama's finest men and one of the South's greatest statesmen, the late Alabama Senator LISTER HILL, who passed away on December 20, 1984, at the age of 89. Senator HILL's illustrious career was filled with many out-

standing achievements, especially in the area of health care reform.

Senator HILL's persistent efforts in behalf of social legislation made him, as much as any legislator of his generation, a key figure in bringing modern medical care and adequate educational facilities to every region of the United States.

A progressive Democrat, Senator HILL sponsored the Hill-Burton Hospital and Health Center Construction Act of 1946, which resulted in the construction of 9,200 medical facilities throughout the country through cost sharing among local, State, and Federal governments. Senator HILL was an advocate of increased medical research and training programs throughout his tenure in Congress. He was the key sponsor of legislation that established a Federal assistance program to train teachers of mentally retarded children, and was instrumental in creating support for the National Institutes of Health.

Senator HILL coauthored the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, which was vital to improving economic conditions in the Tennessee Valley. He also sponsored the Rural Telephone Act, the Rural Housing Act, and the GI bill of rights for veterans of World War II and the Korean war.

LISTER HILL was born into a noble Alabama family in Montgomery, AL, on December 29, 1894. His father, Dr. Luther Leonidas Hill, was a country doctor and a talented surgeon. Many who knew LISTER HILL say he developed his compassion for his fellow man when he was but a youngster, when he helped his father tend to the sick, and often the poor, who had traveled miles over the rough roads to reach a medical clinic.

In the fall of 1911 LISTER HILL entered the University of Alabama. He completed his B.A. in 1914. In 1915, HILL obtained his masters degree in law; the following year he was graduated from Columbia University Law School. He began law practice in Montgomery, and in 1917, became president of the Montgomery Board of Education. When the United States entered World War I, HILL quickly enlisted and served as a commissioned officer in the 17th and 71st Infantry, Upon returning to Montgomery after the war, he continued his law practice. In 1923, he was elected to the U.S. Congress, and was reelected six times without opposition.

Congressman HILL strongly supported the Civilian Conservation Corps plan, the Homeowners Loan Corporation, and

the Farm Credit Administration Program. Not only did he accomplish much for the Nation as a Congressman but he also secured many civilian projects for the second district, including Maxwell Field, a new post office, and the veterans' hospital in Montgomery.

On January 4, 1938, LISTER HILL was nominated in the Democratic primary as a candidate for the unexpired Senate term of former Senator Hugo L. Black, who had been appointed to the Supreme Court.

In 1946, Senator HILL had the joy of seeing the Hill-Burton Act passed. That act authorized the Federal Government to put up half the money for hospitals, especially to serve rural areas if the communities would put up the balance. The 50–50 matching formula caught on in many other fields, helping to change the face of the Nation.

In 1949, Senator HILL gave up his high ranking spot on the Armed Services Committee and took the last seat on the Appropriations Committee. Already in line for chairmanship of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which handled health and education matters, he was looking forward eventually to heading the Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on Health and Education. In 1955, he achieved his double chairmanship.

With Carl Elliott, a fellow Alabamian in the House, Senator HILL authored the National Defense Education Act, which, since its passage, has granted loans to more than 1 million students. Except for the earlier GI bill of rights, which HILL also sponsored, NDEA was the first Federal education aid bill since the land-grant college bills of 1862, 1890, and 1907.

The importance of Senator HILL's Labor and Public Welfare Committee was widely appreciated, and it was noted that under HILL's leadership "the committee had become one of the greatest instruments for human progress in the Senate's legislative history."

Senator HILL gracefully retired from the Senate in 1968, to return home to Montgomery, AL. He left behind a reputation of compassion for his fellow man, and a series of legislative initiatives that changed American education and health care.

While I did not know LISTER HILL personally, it is with both sadness and respect that I pay tribute to LISTER HILL, a good man, and one of America's finest Senators. I share the loss

with his widow, Henrietta Hill, and their children, Henrietta Hubbard and Luther Lister Hill.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, today I join my colleagues in honoring the distinguished Senator from Alabama, whose passing we all mourn.

It was my privilege to serve with JOSEPH LISTER HILL for 9 years, until he retired from Senate service in 1969. Senator HILL was a vocal and courageous champion of many of the causes dear to my own heart during his long years in this Chamber.

He was called the Statesman of Health. As his middle name indicates, his surgeon father had hoped that JOSEPH HILL would become a doctor as well. But no father could be disappointed in Senator HILL, who left a medical legacy to his country that no single physician could equal.

The centerpiece of his work was of course the Hill-Burton Act, which laid the groundwork for more than 10,000 of the finest medical institutions in our country. He authored the legislation which gave us the National Institutes of Health. He unfailingly supported health programs, even in the face of powerful political opposition.

His effective leadership in promoting medical research was a prime factor in making our Nation the world leader in medical knowledge and technique.

As extensive as they were, Senator HILL's contributions to medicine were only a part of his national legacy. I cannot do his achievements justice here, but suffice it to say that Senator HILL's record stands as an example to all who enter public service.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I wish to pay honor today to the late, great Senator from Alabama, LISTER HILL.

LISTER HILL came to Congress as a freshman Representative in 1923, and when he left as a Senator in 1969, he had amassed a record of accomplishment and service to his State and country few will ever match. For 46 years, LISTER was one of the anchors of our National Assembly. When I first came to the Senate in 1966, he was among the most distinguished and respected of my colleagues. I turned to him often for his sage advice, and he gave it freely. We shall miss him dearly.

Though he beat Franklin Roosevelt to Washington by 9 years, LISTER HILL was a product of the New Deal. He had served as president of the board of education in his hometown of Montgomery, and knew instinctively the importance of cultivating and developing what we today call the "human infrastructure" of America. He was a key supporter of New Deal programs in the House, particularly the Tennessee Valley Authority, which played a key role in promoting economic development and growth in northern Alabama and the rest of southern Appalachia.

LISTER ran successfully for the Senate in 1937, taking over the seat vacated by soon-to-be Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black. In the Senate, LISTER quickly rose to the position of Democratic Whip, and was a strong ally of considerable influence with the Roosevelt administration. He was an enthusiastic supporter of FDR's foreign policy, backing lend-lease and other controversial measures that helped America meet the test of the dictators.

After the war, LISTER was a prime mover behind national health care legislation. More than anyone else in the Senate, he was responsible for bringing quality hospital care to the rural areas of America. Passage of his major legislative achievement, the Hill-Burton Act of 1946, provided Federal funding for hospital construction all across the country.

LISTER became chairman of the Senate Labor and Welfare Committee in 1955, and from there continued in his quest to assure all Americans fair access to adequate medical and mental health care facilities. He was truly one of the lions of our great Assembly, and we will miss him.

We all wish his dear wife, Henrietta, the best in this time of sorrow. LISTER, your memory will live on with us always.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I join my colleagues today in paying my respects to a senatorial legend, JOSEPH LISTER HILL. My condolences go to his wife, Henrietta M. Hill, and his children, Luther Lister Hill and Henrietta Hubbard.

But while we sorrow in the loss of the public servant, and join in sympathy for his relatives and close friends, it is fully appropriate that we celebrate the memory and the career of Senator HILL. He was a man who accomplished a great deal for the people of his beloved State of Alabama, his Nation, and for mankind.

For 45 years, from 1923 to 1968, Mr. HILL proudly represented Alabama in the Congress of the United States. He served 15 years in the House, and 30 years in this Chamber. From the administration of President Calvin Coolidge to the administration of President Lyndon Johnson, he was here building and creating.

On a great proportion of the monumental legislation enacted during that period, one will find LISTER HILL's name as a sponsor. On the legislation establishing the Tennessee Valley Authority, it is there. On the Rural Housing Act, the National Security Act, the Rural Telephone Act, the Social Security Act, the legislation creating Medicare, and the GI bill of rights for veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict—his name is on all them.

In 1940, Senator HILL placed the name of President Franklin Roosevelt into nomination for President of the United States with the words: "His heart made him the friend of the lowly. His deeds show him to be a friend of all, both great and small." These words as easily and as accurately could have been said about himself.

LISTER HILL's chief concern, throughout his congressional career, was improving the quality of life of all his fellow Americans, regardless of economic status.

A longtime advocate of education, in 1955, Senator HILL sponsored legislation to provide Federal aid to education so that no American child would grow up unable to read or write. He also pointed out that the country was failing to train and develop what he termed "our top talent." "If we continued to neglect our schools," he warned, "5 years from now the Russians will be ahead of us."

The Soviet Union became the first nation to launch a satellite into orbit 2 years later. In response, Senator HILL was instrumental in drafting and sponsoring the National Defense Education Act. In words that we would do well to recall today, Senator HILL told us:

> Our schools are the backbone of defense of our country, the bulwark of the American enterprise system, and the foundation of a trained and loyal American citizenship.

LISTER HILL's greatest accomplishments, and his greatest glory, however, came in his efforts to assure that all Americans would have access to quality health care. One Congress alone

enacted more than 20 "Hill bills," as they were known, to improve the public's health. Upon his retirement from the Senate in 1968, Senator HILL received a special Lasker Award for guiding "more than 80 major pieces of health legislation" to passage during his congressional career.

In his efforts to reduce the pain and suffering of illness and injury, he sponsored legislation for increased research into the cause, cure, and prevention of cancer, mental illness, heart disease, arthritis, and other crippling and killing diseases. He sponsored legislation for medical professions' training and education.

And Senator HILL sponsored the legislation that bears his name, the Hill-Burton Act of 1946, which provided Federal funds for the construction of medical facilities, primarily in rural and poverty areas. Today, more than 9,200 medical facilities throughout the United States, many of them in poor and rural areas, owe their existence to this act.

The honorary names he was given, the Senate's "Statesman for Health," the "Leader for the Public's Health," "Mr. Health," and the "Father of the National Institutes of Health," speak for themselves.

"There are millions of our people who are better off today," said President Lyndon Johnson, "and millions who will be better off in the future," because of the work of Senator HILL. Senator HILL "has done more for the public's health than any American in history," read an article in Harper's magazine, in 1959.

The congressional career of Senator LISTER HILL is one of those instances in history when the lives of millions of persons have been improved and made more comfortable by the efforts of one man.

The State of Alabama, the U.S. Senate, and the United States lost much with his retirement from public life, and now with his passing. But Senator LISTER HILL left such a legacy from his days of public service, that he will never truely leave us.

He has set an example for all of us who seek to do the public's work.

Proceedings in the House

THURSDAY, *March 7, 1984.*

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. Speaker, the State of Alabama and the Nation suffered a great loss with the death of former U.S. Senator LISTER HILL on December 20, 1984. It is my privilege today to offer a tribute to the memory of this outstanding gentleman.

Not many people achieve the measure of admiration and respect that LISTER HILL enjoyed. He earned that admiration and respect because he genuinely cared about people and about the welfare of his State and country.

In his 45 years on Capitol Hill, including 15 years in this body, LISTER HILL became the strongest voice in Congress for his unflagging support for health and education. He became chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, with responsibility for health and education bills. He also chaired the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee that handled the budget for the old Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He was the "father" of the National Institutes of Health.

One of his landmark achievements was the Hill-Burton Act of 1946. Through this piece of legislation, more than 9,200 medical facilities have been built with Federal assistance, many of them in poor and rural areas. LISTER HILL supported such programs as Medicare and Medicaid and Social Security.

The first bill providing Federal aid to education passed Congress in 1958. The chief credit was given to the Alabama Senator, who had championed such legislation since his days in the House.

Senator HILL knew that we grow, gain strength, and provide opportunities for our people by a proper development of our

resources. In this respect, he was a pioneer in pushing for the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority. A supporter of the New Deal of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Senator HILL was a sponsor of some of the major programs of the 1930's and 1940's, including the Rural Housing Act, the Rural Telephone Act, and the GI bill of rights for veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

Senator HILL took his seat in the U.S. House of Representatives on August 14, 1923, after a special election. He was appointed to the U.S. Senate on January 19, 1938, to fill the unexpired term of Hugo Black, who had been appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court. When Senator HILL retired on January 3, 1969, having declined to seek reelection, he had served in Congress longer than any other Alabamian.

LISTER HILL was born into a prosperous family on December 29, 1894, in Montgomery. His father, Dr. Luther Leonidas Hill, was a physician and surgeon who had studied in England with Joseph Lister, who introduced antiseptic surgery.

Named for his father's teacher, Dr. Hill wanted his son to pursue medicine, but instead LISTER turned to law. He proved to be a brilliant student, graduating from the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa in 1914 with a Phi Beta Kappa key. He earned a law degree at Alabama in 1915 and also studied law at the University of Michigan and Columbia University.

In 1916 he opened a law practice in Montgomery. Proud to fight for his country, he served in the Army during the First World War. From 1917 to 1922, before he took his seat in the House, he was president of the Montgomery Board of Education—an experience that later was attributable to his interest in educational matters.

Senator HILL was a powerful force in Congress. He was a rarity—a man who had the vitality and know-how to be extremely effective in getting things done, yet warmth and sensitivity that made him a beloved leader.

LISTER HILL's life and his achievements should serve as a memorial to him for all time in Alabama and in this great country of ours, for he truly devoted it to serving the people and profession that he loved.

My heartfelt sympathy goes out to the family he left behind—to his wife, the former Henrietta Fontaine McCormick; to his son, L. Lister Hill; to his daughter, Henrietta Hill

Hubbard; to his five grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

In closing, I would just like to say that I think Senator LISTER HILL will be viewed by historians as one of the most effective and farsighted political leaders of our time. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the opportunity to present this deserving tribute to the memory of such an outstanding individual, as former Senator LISTER HILL.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, today I want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of the late former Senator LISTER HILL. He was a dedicated and most respected representative of the people of Alabama and our Nation, whom he served so well and so long.

Senator HILL began his congressional career in 1923 when he was first elected to the House of Representatives. In 1938, he was appointed to the Senate, where he served until retirement in 1969. His lifelong accomplishments have become a part of our history as they are etched in the records of Congress over 45 years. Best known for his unflagging support for health and education, Senator HILL was a sponsor of the Hill-Burton Act which provided Federal funds to build hospitals across the country, primarily in poor and rural areas. Among his many achievements were programs such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Rural Housing Act, the Rural Telephone Act, and the GI bill of rights for veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

Americans, and especially the citizens of Alabama, have lost a great statesman who will long be remembered for his leadership and commitment to public service. I offer my deepest sympathy to all members of his family.

APPENDIXES

Newspaper Tributes to Lister Hill

Newspaper Tributes

[From the Montgomery (AL) Advertiser, Dec. 21, 1984]

Former Senator Lister Hill Dies; Champion of Health Care, TVA

(By Frank Mastin, Jr.)

Former U.S. Senator Lister Hill, once one of the most powerful men in Congress and the architect of many public health programs, died Thursday in Montgomery. He was 89.

Hill, who retired in 1968, died of pneumonia at 5:30 p.m. in Jackson Hospital, said his son-in-law, Charles Hubbard.

"Alabama has lost one of the greatest men who ever sat in the U.S. Senate," said Gov. George C. Wallace, who managed Hill's 1962 Senate campaign.

"The Hill-Burton Act, which he brought into being, provided much-needed hospitals throughout the country," Wallace said. "He contributed greatly to our State and the country."

Commonly called the "Statesman of Health," the Senator coauthored the Hill-Burton Act, which provided Federal money to build hospitals across the Nation, primarily in poor and rural areas.

President John F. Kennedy once called Hill "the outstanding congressional leader in the field of medical legislation in the Nation."

Hill, who called himself a "Thomas Jefferson-Andrew Jackson Democrat," began his 45-year congressional career in 1923 as a 28-year-old Representative. In 1933, he wrote the bill that established the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933. The New Deal project was aimed at controlling flooding, improving navigation and producing hydroelectric power.

Hill went to the Senate in 1938, replacing Hugo Black, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first Supreme Court appointee. In 1940, Hill nominated Roosevelt for his third Presidential term at the Democratic convention.

Senator Howell Heflin said Thursday that Hill is "still revered in the Senate."

Hill, who was named after British surgeon Lord Joseph Lister and was the son of a prominent Montgomery surgeon, had a longstanding interest in health and medicine.

In addition to sponsoring the Hill-Burton Act, he helped establish the National Institutes of Health and the Public Health Service. He also helped push congressional programs for increasing the supply of doctors and other health workers and improving their training.

In 1976, former Senator John Sparkman said Hill was "responsible for a staggering volume of legislation which has contributed directly and substantially to the health, education, and well-being of the American people."

While Hill also championed such liberal causes as Medicare, Social Security, Federal aid to education and equal rights for women, he helped organize southern opposition to the 1964 and 1965 Civil Rights Acts.

In a 1977 interview, he said he considered himself a progressive and was apologetic about his segregationist role.

"I had to do that to get elected. We all did," he said.

Hill entered law school at the University of Alabama when he was 16 and earned a bachelor's and law degree in 4 years. He became the first student government association president after organizing the group himself.

After getting another law degree at Columbia University and setting up a law practice in Montgomery, Hill entered politics as president of the Montgomery County Board of Education. He was 22 at the time.

Hill is survived by his wife, Henrietta M. Hill of Montgomery; a son, L. Lister Hill of Montgomery; a daughter, Henrietta Hill Hubbard of Montgomery; five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Graveside services will be held at Greenwood Cemetery Saturday. No time for the funeral has been announced.

[From the Alabama Journal, Dec. 21, 1984]

"Statesman of Health" Hill Dies

Former U.S. Senator Lister Hill, described by Gov. George C. Wallace as "one of the greatest men who ever sat in the U.S. Senate," died of pneumonia, leaving a legacy of achievements from his 45 years in Washington.

Hill, who was 89 when he died Thursday, authored a bill in 1933 creating the Tennessee Valley Authority and pushed through landmark health-care legislation in the 1940's that won him acclaim as "the statesman of health."

Hill was admitted to a Montgomery hospital Wednesday suffering from pneumonia, according to his son-in-law, Charles Hubbard. He died at 5:30 p.m. Thursday.

Graveside services are scheduled for Saturday.

"Alabama has lost one of the greatest men who ever sat in the U.S. Senate," said Gov. George C. Wallace, who managed Hill's 1962 Senate campaign. "The Hill-Burton Act, which he brought into being, provided much-needed hospitals throughout the country. He contributed greatly to our State and the country."

Hill coauthored the Hill-Burton Act in 1946, which provided Federal money to build hospitals across the Nation primarily in poor and rural areas.

At least 9,200 hospitals, clinics, and health centers have been built in the United States with Hill-Burton funds.

Hill later became known as "the statesman of health."

He began his congressional career in 1923, when at age 28 he was elected to the House of Representatives.

During his 15 years in the House, he wrote the bill that established the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The New Deal project was aimed at controlling flooding, improving navigation and producing hydroelectric power.

The son of a doctor, Hill went to the Senate in 1938, replacing Hugo Black, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first Supreme Court appointee.

Senator Howell Heflin said Thursday night that Hill is "still revered in the Senate."

He described Hill as "one of the stalwarts of the 20th century," and said the late Senator was partly responsible for the installation of most of the military bases in Alabama.

Heflin said Hill played a major role in bringing Reynolds Aluminum Co., to Alabama in the early 1940's and officials of that company later named the unincorporated area where the plant is located Lister Hill in his honor.

Hill championed such liberal causes as Medicare and Social Security but helped organize southern opposition to the Civil Rights Acts in the mid-1960's.

In a 1977 interview, he said he considered himself a progressive and was apologetic about his segregationist role.

"I had to do that to get elected. We all did," he said.

Hill was once asked why he got out of politics when he did and he replied, "I was getting a little old. After all, 50 years in politics is long enough, don't you think?"

U.S. District Court Judge Truman Hobbs, who first knew Hill when Hobbs' father was a Congressman in the 1930's, said Hill was "one of Alabama's most effective Senators for many years and one of its ablest public servants.

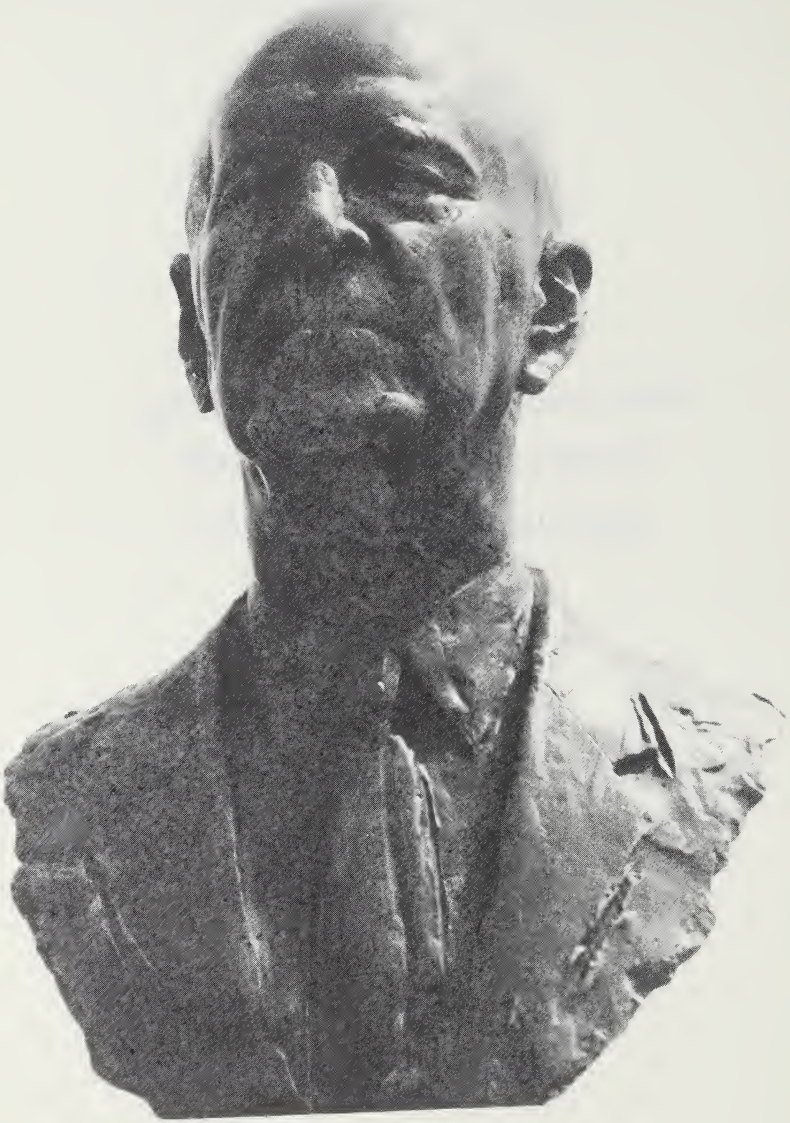
"He was a warm and outgoing person who had thousands of friends in Alabama," Hobbs said.

Hill entered law school at the University of Alabama when he was 16 and earned a bachelor's degree and a law degree in 4 years.

He became the first student government association president after organizing the group himself.

After setting up a law practice in Montgomery, Hill entered politics at 22 years old when he was elected president of the Montgomery County Board of Education.

Dedication of a Bust Honoring Former Senator Lister Hill Held in Montgomery, AL



DEDICATION OF A BUST HONORING FORMER SENATOR LISTER HILL

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, on Sunday, May 26, 1985, I had the great pleasure of being present at a ceremony held at the Alabama State Capitol, in Montgomery, where a bust of the late Senator Lister Hill was unveiled. The bust, a creation of the noted Italian artist Gaulberto Rocchi, was unveiled before a gathering of friends, family, and dignitaries at the Circle of Flags of the Fifty States on the south lawn of the capitol.

The ceremonies began with the Maxwell Air Force Band playing patriotic music, which was followed by the singing of our national anthem by the assembled crowd. Mr. Larry Oaks, executive director of the Alabama Historic Commission, welcomed everyone and introduced the Reverend Mark Waldo, who delivered the invocation.

Following the invocation, Gov. George C. Wallace delivered a welcome and acceptance of the bust on behalf of the State of Alabama. I was then introduced by Governor Wallace, and had the privilege and honor of paying tribute to Senator Hill for his long years of public service.

Eleanor Hill Hubbard, the 6-year-old great-granddaughter of Senator Hill, unveiled the bust, with the assistance of Henrietta Hill Hubbard, daughter of the Senator. The ceremonies were concluded with the singing of the hymn "O God, Our Help in Ages Past."

Mr. President, because so many of my colleagues were friends and admirers of Senator Hill, I wanted to take this opportunity to share the details of this ceremony. I ask unanimous consent that the invocation delivered by the Reverend Mark Waldo, my remarks, and the text of the closing hymn be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Invocation at the Unveiling of the Bust of Senator Lister Hill

O God, who art the strength of thy saints, and who redeemest the souls of thy servants: We bless thy Name for thy servant Joseph Lister Hill, whose life and service to thee and to his fellow human beings we remember with gratitude this day.

For all thy goodness that withheld not his portion in the joys of this earthly life, and for thy guiding hand along the way of his pilgrimage, we give thee thanks and praise.

We give thee thanks and praise for the good example of thy servant, Lister, who here was a tower of strength, who cheered us by his sympathy and encouraged us by his example, who rejoiced to serve all people, whose loyalty was ever steadfast, and his friendship unselfish and secure.

Grant that as we recall today his service, we may carry forward his unfinished work on Earth.

I offer this prayer in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.—The Reverend Mark E. Waldo, D.D.

Speech of Senator Howell Heflin, Lister Hill Bust Memorial Dedication, Montgomery, AL, May 26, 1985

It is a great pleasure and tremendous honor for me to be here today to share in this presentation in recognition of Senator Lister Hill. We are here today not so much to commemorate his passing, as to recognize his life, his accomplishments.

In doing so, it goes without saying that Lister Hill needs no eulogy from me or anyone else. He has written his own history, and has written it indelibly with a brilliant record of legislative accomplishments which have seldom been surpassed or equaled. Despite all we can say today, there is little that anyone can add in tribute to Senator Hill's own record. During his long years of labor, he was saluted by Presidents, fellow statesmen, and world authorities in science and health. He was honored through building naming, citations, honorary degrees, and awards too innumerable to list. More meaningfully, he has been paid silent tribute by many whom he never met—in the eyes of a parent whose child has been spared a lifetime of pain and handicaps, in the heart of a young man or woman whose dream of a medical career was made possible, in the faces of the elderly who have been able to live out their lives in dignity, free of pain and disease.

It was recently my pleasure to coordinate a ceremony in the Senate where many of those who knew Senator Hill or served with him could pay tribute to his memory. At that time, I was struck by the eloquence of the memories of many of his colleagues, but perhaps no comment was a more perfect illustration of his talents and abilities than the one by Alabama Congressman Tom Bevill, who said:

"If Lister Hill had lived during the initial days of our Republic, he surely would have become one of the Founding Fathers * * *. Had he been alive during the early 1800's, he would have been pioneering to expand the young Nation * * *. If he were in the House or Senate today, he surely would be working busily and quietly on programs to insure that 21st century Americans would have the finest quality of life imaginable."

Today, I face a task that is difficult, if not impossible, for I am to use mere words to describe the impact Senator Hill had on our State and Nation, and, indeed, even our world. As a general rule, remembrances amplify goodness and magnify virtue, but Lister Hill is the magnificent exception to that rule. It is our remembrances that will not measure up to the man, not the reverse. Neither hours of tributes nor pages of words can do justice to the goodness of Lister Hill, to the clarity and integrity of his mind, nor to the sparkling innocence of his enthusiasm for politics and public service. All of us—friends, historians, and political scientists—should approach remembrances of Senator Hill with a realization of this different standard. We cannot tell the half of his story. He was better than words can say.

We learned a great deal from the example set by Lister Hill. We learned that good ideas can make good politics; that it is possible to dream the impossible dream—and still get reelected. We learned that you don't have to be prominently featured on national television and in newspapers to stay effective—that frequently the best work is done quietly.

His was the politics of courage, candor, and competence. He never wavered from his party's traditional belief that there is no incompatibility between a government with a caring face at home and a government with a stern face toward its adversaries.

During his more than 45 years in Congress, 32 of which he spent in the Senate, he was master architect and builder of numerous legislative landmarks.

Senator Hill can be remembered for his efforts to advance educational opportunities, to promote more and better agriculture, to ensure working men and women decent hours and fair wages under humane working conditions, and to benefit veterans. He did outstanding work in water resource development—authoring legislation for the development of the Coosa-Alabama Waterway and coauthoring the legislation which led to the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Through service on the military committees of both Houses of Congress, he became a recognized expert on national defense and security matters. Along with Senator George Norris of Nebraska, Lister Hill was coauthor of the legislation creating the Tennessee Valley Authority, and later worked to protect it from ceaseless political and propaganda attacks by enemies of TVA. In addition, he was a leader in removing discriminatory freight rates found unfair to the South, helping to bring about the tremendous industrial growth and development we have witnessed since World War II.

Still, despite even the number and nature of these legislative accomplishments, his particular charge was his work in the fields of health and medical research. When he announced his retirement from the Senate, the New York Times wrote:

"Lister Hill has done more for the health of Americans in modern times than any man outside the medical profession * * *. Senator Hill made politics his career and improved medical care his cause."

When we speak of Lister Hill, we speak of the public official most responsible for establishing and expanding the research activities of the National Institutes of Health, the sponsor of the National Library of Medicine, and, probably most important, the author of the Hill-Burton Act, under which more than 10,000 general hospitals, tuberculosis sanitariums, crippled children's clinics, diagnostic and training centers, and other medical facilities have been built throughout our Nation.

The benefits of these achievements are not merely contemporary, but, indeed, are of historic import and impact. They benefit not only the health and strength of our people today, but will do so for generations to come.

Senator Hill's dedication to improving the health of the American people is but one indication of his belief that it was his duty to be a Senator of the United States as well as a Senator from Alabama. Along this line, I found a very interesting and appropriate paragraph from a paper recently written by Dr. Virginia Hamilton of UAB, which read, in part:

" * * * Hill, a senior Senator holding powerful committee posts, increasingly devoted his attention to national matters. He prevailed in a squabble with Oveta Hobby, Eisenhower's Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, over Hill's insistence that the Salk vaccine be distributed free to all of the Nation's children in a monumental effort to obliterate polio. In 1956, Hill steered through the Senate his proposals for Federal aid to rural libraries and establishment of a National Library of Medicine. In 1958, as a consequence of the Russian launching of Sputnik, Hill, in collaboration with Carl Elliott, achieved his long-sought goal of Federal aid to education in the guise of the National Defense Education Act of 1958."

These were his accomplishments, certainly but let us look for a moment at the nature of the man. Lister Hill served in an era when the Senate was populated with giants who already crowd the pages of our history books—Russell, Johnson, Sparkman, Ervin, Taft, Dirksen, Stennis, and Humphrey among them. Yet, even in this company, Senator Hill stood out as a man of special genius. He was a successful and powerful individual, who, through hard work and dedication, consistently won the admiration of his colleagues and constituents.

Richard Russell of Georgia, speaking of the several hundred different Senators with whom he served, once said:

"I know of only one of them who will go down in the history of this period * * * Lister Hill."

No less a collegue than Hubert Humphrey is on record as saying:

"I have never known any Senator who tended to his business with more meticulous detail and more care. Lister Hill was my favorite Senator."

Another admiring collegue, after one particularly impressive legislative victory was captured by Senator Hill, said:

"He is so persuasive, so charming, so quietly indispensable, and so personally self-effacing, that we want to give him everything that it is possible to give him."

It was the awesome breadth and depth of his knowledge in the field of health, and his colleagues' awareness of it, that resulted in his unparalleled leadership of the Senate in health legislation. In fact, the story goes that only once in more than 20 years was the Senator wrong in his facts while presenting and explaining a measure to the Senate. In that instance, someone he had reason to trust as knowledgeable and accurate had given him misleading information. Learning this, just moments before the Senate was to pass the bill unanimously, Lister Hill took the floor, explained the situation, and moved to defeat the measure he himself had sponsored.

Lister Hill was indeed a unique person, an achiever. The first student government president at The University of Alabama. In 1917, elected president of

the Montgomery Board of Education, the youngest school board president in the Nation. The youngest Member of Congress when first elected in 1923. He was never defeated for an elective position.

Lister Hill was a man of great vision, a man with a great heart, a man with a great mind. He was a man of majestic stature, of strength and conviction; a man who could stand on the Senate floor and express the conscience of Congress and the country; a man who could change the course of debate, and shape and form our national policies; a man who was humble when faced with disagreements and criticism. He knew where he was, and where he wished to take the country. During his career, he battled for all of the important causes that promote the well-being of society. In every one of the 50 States can be found monuments to his humanitarian dedication.

In 1968, after he had announced he would not run for another term in the Senate, Lister Hill was honored at many banquets and ceremonies. At one such dinner, in Washington, Senator Hill shared a story with his friends who had gathered there that night.

He said he was reminded of the time when his mother and father had given him the name Joseph Lister, after the famous English surgeon under whom his father had studied. Dr. Hill, Senator Hill's father, wrote Joseph Lister and said he had named his son for Dr. Lister. Dr. Lister wrote back, saying that he wished for his namesake "a life of health, goodness, and usefulness," That night, in closing, Senator Hill said "I can only hope I have, in some way, measured up to this wish."

Health, goodness, and usefulness—upon the horizon of our Nation's history stand countless memorials to the goodness and usefulness of Joseph Lister Hill, monuments which will remain generations beyond his life. A great heart has passed from us, but we are all healthier in mind, as well as in body, because he lived.

Having known Senator Hill, I am certain that all he would ask is that when we think of all he did, we keep in mind things yet to be done.

Closing Hymn

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home:

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly, forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be thou our guide while life shall last,
And our eternal home.

○

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 07750 714 2

FLARE
31262077507142
FLARE